





# The Daily Gazette.

City of Janesville.

Tuesday Evening, April 10, 1860.

Official Paper of the City.

Republican Presidential Electors.

AT LARGE:

WALTER D. MCINTOSH, of Marathon.

THADDEUS RIXFORD, of Winona.

1ST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT:

W. W. TAYLOR, of Racine.

2ND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT:

A. ALLEN BARBER, of Grant.

3RD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT:

H. LINDemann, of Jefferson.

The Judicial Election.

The Milwaukee Free Democrat of Mon-

day says: "The figures in the following ta-

ble record returns, reported returns, and

returns from former votes. They are be-

ing made to rule, and such as we shall be

able to file to gain us home. The re-

sults are doubtful, but we candidly

say the chances are as good for Sloan

as for Tamm.

John Tamm, of Janesville, has com-

mited suicide on this subject, as the editor of

the Wisconsin alleges, or not, we do not know,

but we do know that the chief justice, while

a circuit judge, gave his opinion most distinct-

ly against the validity of the mortgages.—

We know, also, full well that the farm mort-

gagors voted for Chief Justice Dixon;—not

for any intimation that he would decide

the question one way or the other, but with

a full reliance on his intelligence, legal abil-

ity and integrity. Had the farm mortgagors

not had that confidence in the chief justice,

he would undoubtedly have decided it. The

object of the organ of the Wall Street bro-

kers, in those adulterations of the chief justice,

for an anticipated decision, is perfectly trans-

parent, and is simply disgusting.

A lawyer of this city also wrote letters to

Green county asserting that Dixon would

decide the farm mortgages void and that

he was the man for the firm mortgagors to

support. We have his name and have no

doubt of the fact.

What has the organ Wall street to say of

all this? It will be found, we think, that

this farm mortgage question has much to

do in the judicial question, and that Dixon

has profited by it.

The returns this morning confirm the

election of Chief Justice Dixon, the inde-

pendent candidate, over A. Scott Sloan

(state rights), the candidate of a republican

convention. This is gratifying news to send

abroad to our sister states, for the reason

that Dixon has proved himself eminently fit

for that important post—as an honest, fa-

ithless, able and upright judge. It is further

understood that Judge Dixon is opposed to

antislavery, repudiation and nullification;

\* \* \* Sloan was dugged with anti-

slavery, and a disposition to repudiate the

farm field mortgages.—Milwaukee Wa-

reca.

The Wisconsin has been prating about

antislavery and repudiation ever since the

election. If it knows what it means, it may

probably be able to explain it. It is cer-

tainly gratifying news to send abroad

that we have an anti-slave dispute in this

state, but the Wisconsin is the only paper

that has the news. Will you tell us what

you understand by antislavery? Dixon is

against repudiation, and a disposition to

repudiate the farm mortgages.—Milwaukee Wa-

reca.

The institution deserves the large patron-

age which it receives. DU LAC.

Milton, April 6th, 1860.

## How Did the Farm Mortgagors Vote?

The Wisconsin has raised this question, and declares that they supported Sloan, and therefore charges him with anti-slavery, repudiation and nullification. The Milwaukee Free Democrat in reply to this says:

A democratic lawyer of this city, who has several railroad farm mortgage cases in the supreme court, as attorney for the mortgagors, wrote letters into the country to the farm mortgagors, assuring them that *Dixon was all right on that question*. There is no mistake about this. We have the name of the attorney, and the authority of those who saw one of his letters. Now we think it is incumbent on the Wisconsin and this democratic attorney to explain. Is the Wisconsin now gushing, or does it know whereof it affirms? Did this attorney simply desire to *deceive* the people, or did he know whereof he affirmed? As it stands, these parties must either confess themselves willful deceivers, or they must outrageously impeach the character of Judge Dixon. Which will they do?

The News also says:

Whether Judge Sloan had committed himself on this subject, as the editor of the Wisconsin alleges, or not, we do not know, but we do know that the chief justice, while circuit judge, gave his opinion most distinctly against the validity of the mortgages.—We know, also, full well that the farm mortgagors voted for Chief Justice Dixon;—not for any intimation that he would decide the question one way or the other, but with a full reliance on his intelligence, legal ability and integrity. Had the farm mortgagors not had that confidence in the chief justice, he would undoubtedly have decided it. The object of the organ of the Wall Street brokers, in those adulterations of the chief justice, and by Prof. J. L. Pickard, our efficient state superintendent, on "The work to be performed by Young Men in our Schools."

This academy occupies a foremost position among the institutions of the state; its instruction in all the departments is liberal and thorough, preparing the students to become thinking and working members of society. The normal class has furnished, in the past year, one hundred successful teachers for our public schools. A goodly number of young men are fitting themselves for the junior year in our colleges. Several students graduate at the close of the next term, having completed the four years' course and bearing with them the diploma of the institution. From this we can be made superior kids, sole-leather, harness-leather, and black leather for boots.

BRYANT'S ADDRESS.—The creation of Wm. C. Bryant upon Washington Irving, delivered in New York on the 2d inst., makes over a solid page of the Tribune. It is a masterly delineation of the great and genial writer who has just passed away.

A SONNAMBULIC FEAT.—The Worcester (Mass.) Spy says George W. Senter, of Cincinnati, a passenger by the midnight express train to Boston, on Wednesday, rose from his seat while sound asleep, stepped out upon the platform and leaped off upon the ground while the train was in rapid motion, about four miles east of this city. Fortunately he fell in a soft place and was not much hurt.

A REBEL ON ROCK RIVER.—The Lee county, agricultural society intend offering liberal premiums of one, two and three degrees for a Regatta, to take place on Rock river during the next annual fair.

SEAN TIGHE.—A steam tug has passed through the Straits of Mackinaw, a smooth and kind of a vessel in a week. H. Stephens, of Georgia, protests the use of his name as a candidate for election to Congress.

A CONFEDERATE CONVENTION FOR THE 5TH DISTRICT, PENNSYLVANIA, has been called for at Cameron. Mr. Hoover and the alternate Bates, former democratic state convention delegates, are taking strong southern positions, requiring the withdrawal from the Confederacy of the two-thirds rule to be removed.

A. G. COLEMAN & CO. vs. NEWHORN.—A suit in the district court of the United States for the district of Wisconsin, yesterday in favor of the plain-

people involved in the case, and in debt, can purchase a house and pay for it with property over which the debtor had owned for twelve years—of which, Judge Miller holds that each such a transaction is a violation of the exemption laws of the state, the case referred to Newbold on Feb. 1st, 1857, purchased judgment for \$2,500, paying \$500 down, and he had laid up for that purpose, the payment of the balance.

News from the Bank.

The Milwaukee Free Democrat of Monday has the following in relation to the treatment of Booth in Custom House Bastile. We have also information from a gentleman from this county who applied to Marshal Lewis for permission to visit Mr. Booth, that he was repulsed in a harsh and insulting manner, and the request denied:

There are various rumors afloat with reference to the treatment of S. M. Booth, now in prison in the custom house, in the hands of the United States officials. Many of these rumors are exaggerations, but the facts of the case are, he is treated with more harshness and severity than is in any wise justifiable. For three days last week the light was excluded from his room by the closing and fastening of the heavy iron shutters—he is permitted only such papers as the Marshal sanctions, his friends are generally excluded from visiting him, and his wife is not permitted to enter his room at all.

These matters we suppose, are in the discretion of the Marshal, and he is responsible for them. From the first the Marshal has neglected no precaution for Booth's safety. He has a whole department from door to garret, bristling with guns, pistols, cutlasses, &c. Guards occupy the stairs, the landings, the halls, the rooms, and every available spot. An officer of ordinary discretion and ordinary courage would be satisfied with such precautions, without finding it necessary to restrict the prisoner's privileges inside of his prison a particle.

SAC. 17. Provides that upon satisfactory security being given for the payment of the interest, the order appointing the receiver shall be vacated.

SAC. 18. Provides that this act shall not impair existing remedies under mortgage, &c.

SAC. 19. The act takes effect from its passage. It was approved April 2d, and published April 3d in the Madison Patriot of that date.

A HINT TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Dr. Stevens, of the New York Advocate and Journal, after nearly twenty-four years of editorial life, recently gave the following estimate of the probabilities in regard to communications being read: "A communication which is a fourth of a column long, is read by most readers, unless its subject is manifestly repulsive; over a half a column long is read by half of our readers; a column long by a third of them; a two-column article by one-tenth; a three or four column one by nobody whatever, except the weary editor and his proof reader, and wait for such remedies as the ballot box will afford. With however, the addition of these few who may have a personal or special concern in the article."

Rev. Daniel Worth may be a fit person to represent the slavery principle which has Booth in confinement, but he is a very poor and very untrustworthy person to be entrusted with the grave responsibilities which this matter involves. The fugitive slave law, in its mildest form, is about as much as the people of this latitude and the north generally can stand—but so administered they would probably stand it, peaceably and patiently, and wait for such remedies as the ballot box will afford. With however, the addition of these few who may have a personal or special concern in the article."

A gentleman from this county called on Marshal Lewis at his custom house office, and among other things desired to show him the kind they had. He enquired what sort of arms the other side had? Our friend replied that if he would come out to our county he would exhibit such as he had in his own use. The marshal is evidently a half-witted jackass and will run this case into trouble unless his political friends take care of him.

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The Judicial Election.

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day says: The figures in the following ta-

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sult is close and doubtful, but we candidly

believe the chances are as good for Sloan

as Dixon:

Counties. Sloan. Dixon. Counties. Sloan. Dixon.

Adams. 500 400 150 100 250

Brown. 500 400 150 100 250

Crawford. 1400 900 100 100 950

Calumet. 300 200 100 100 300

Chippewa. 400 300 100 100 300

Dane. 600 500 100 100 500

Dodge. 400 300 100 100 300

Douglas. 100 50 100 50 50

Dunn. 100 50 100 50 50

Eau Claire. 200 100 100 100 100

Green Bay. 700 500 100 100 100

Iron. 900 600 100 100 100

Lake. 200 100 100 100 100

Jackson. 200 100 100 100 100

Jefferson. 500 300 100 100 100

Kenosha. 700 500 100 100 100

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Milwaukee. 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000

Winona. 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000

Dixon's majority, 186.

TELEGRAPHIC ITEMS.—A steam tug has

passed through the Straits of Mackinaw,

and it is thought any kind of a vessel can

go through in week.

A. H. Stephens, of Georgia, protests

against the use of his name as a candidate

in the Charleston convention.

The opposition convention for the 5th

congressional district, Pennsylvania, has

elected James Hoover and Dr. Jackson del-

egates to Chicago. The delegates will vote

on the first ballot for Cameron. Mr. Hoover

favors Seward and the alternate Bates.

The Texas democratic state convention

adopted a platform taking strong southern

ground. A resolution passed requiring the

delegation to withdraw from the Charlest

ton convention if the two-thirds rule be re-

jected.

Intelligence was received at New Orleans,

yesterday, that a decree banishing Ameri-

can citizens and confiscating their property.

has been published at the capital of Mexico.

An Important Decision.

The case of Selez & Cohen vs. Newhoff

& Bates, pending in the district court of the

United States for the district of Wisconsin,

was decided yesterday in favor of the plain-

tiffs.

The only question involved in the case,

is, whether a man in debt, can purchase a

homestead and pay for it with property not

exempt, but which the debtor had owned for

a number of years. Judge Miller holds that

he cannot. That such a transaction is a

fraud upon the exemption laws of the state.

In the case above referred to Newhoff, on

the 22d day of December, 1857, purchased a

house and lot, for \$2,500, paying \$500

down which he had laid up for that purpose,

and to secure the payment of the balance

he gave mortgages upon real estate which

he had owned from one to two years—all of

which he had prior to contracting the debt

to the plaintiffs.

It was not contended that any of the

plaintiffs' property could be traced into the

homestead.

The principle decided is very important,

particularly to poor men somewhat involved

in pecuniary embarrassments. For the de-

cision virtually deprives them to a very great

degree, of the wholesome and humane ben-

efits intended to be conferred by the hom-

estead exemption law. Upon the same prin-

ciple upon which this case was decided, a

debtor, having two hundred dollars in mon-

ey, or any other property not exempt, could

not purchase a span of horses and hold them

from his creditors. Whether the Judge who

decided this case will so hold, or whether he

will hold that a man in debt, cannot buy

any exempt property, such as household fur-

niture or provisions for his family, can only

be known when the case comes before him.

One thing, however, is certain, that is this,

he must so decide to be consistent and car-

ry out the law as already declared to its le-

gitimate consequences.

The United States district court for this

state is progressing. It is gradually nulli-

fying the laws of the state. While its par-

tisans are carrying out nullification and

treason against the friends of state rights, it

ridiculously undermines and destroys our

laws. It is now attacking the exemption

laws of the state, believing that the poor

have no friends, and can therefore be tram-

pled upon with impunity. Soon it will be

declared that the poor man's team, his tools,

his house wherewith he shelters his family,

the food that he has laid up for the sus-

tenance of his children, are subject to the

seizure of the catchpoles of the government.

The friends of the appellate jurisdiction doc-

trine acquiesce in this—the sub-

missionists will soon have palpably before

them the legitimate effects of their policy.

A gentleman from this county called

upon Marshal Lewis at his custom house

prison, and among other things desired to

see his armory. He refused to show it, but

furnished a large horse pistol and said that

was the kind they had. He enquired what

sort of arms the other side had? Our

friend replied that if he would come out to

Rock county he would exhibit such as he

had for his own use. The marshal is evi-

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low ears into trouble unless his political

friends take care of him.

## How Did the Farm Mortgagors Vote?

The Wisconsin has raised this question, and declares that they supported Sloan, and therefore charges him with *anti-slavery, repudiation and nullification*. The Milwaukee Free Democrat in replying to this says:

"For the Daily Gazette.  
MILTON ACADEMY.

The winter term of this institution closed Friday morning, March 30th, at which time interesting remarks were made by several of the teachers, students and citizens of the place. In the four days previous, the classes were rigidly examined in the studio, pursued by them during the term. This embrace included both the ordinary oral recitation, and the written discussion of leading topics, suggested by the studies.

The three literary societies held, on different evenings, public sessions, which were well attended, and are regarded as very satisfactory. The essays and orations of the ladies' literary society were superior in thought and style to any which I have ever heard presented by this society. Their exercises are always highly commended.—Five young men, members of the Philobiblon Society, competed on Monday evening for the prizes offered for the best written and best spoken orations. All acquitted themselves handsomely. The committee awarded the first prize to S. S. Rockwood, of Magnolia, and the second prize to A. H. Lewis, of Berlin. On this occasion short addresses were made by T. W. Brown, editor of the Wisconsin Chief, on "One Idea men," and by Prof. J. L. Pickard, our efficient state superintendent, on "The work to be performed by Young Men in our Schools."

This academy occupies a foremost position among the institutions of the state; its instruction in all the departments is liberal and thorough, preparing the students to become thinking and working members of society. The normal class has furnished, in the past year, one hundred successful teachers for our public schools. A goodly number of young men are fitting themselves for the junior year in our colleges. Several students graduate at the close of the next term, having completed the four years' course and bearing with them the diploma of the institution. During the year ending with the winter term, nearly 300 students have been in attendance, the largest number reported, I believe, by any academy or college in the state. The different departments—the normal, the mathematical, of the ancient and modern languages, of the natural sciences, of English literature and of musical instruction—are filled by able and experienced teachers.

What has the organ Wall street to say of all this? It will be found, we think, that this farm mortgage question has had much to do with it. We have his name and have no doubt of the fact.

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## LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

The Commercial Table:  
The American Table, at the intersection of Main and State Streets, Wausau, Wisconsin.

CHAS. C. TIGER.—Passenger trains on the Milwaukee and Mississippi road now leave for Milwaukee at 1:37 P. M., and 11:30 P. M. For Madison and Prairie du Chien, at 2 A. M., and 1:37 P. M.

### Interest Law.

A good many inquiries have been made about the passage of a new interest law, which the publication of the following will answer:

Published March 31, 1860.

An ACT to amend chapter one hundred and sixty (160) of the General Laws of 1859, entitled "An act to prescribe and limit the rate of interest on the contracts and instruments of credit." Section 1. Section one of chapter 160 of the general laws of 1859, entitled "An act to prescribe and limit the rate of interest on the contracts and instruments of credit," is hereby amended by striking out the word "interest" where it occurs in said section, and inserting in its stead the word "credit."

Sec. 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage and publication.

Approved March 26, 1860,  
ALEX. W. RANDALL,

Secretary. See the advertisement of Dr. Shumard in another column.

THE STATE.—One of the reasons in the Booth election case, denied that it has been set aside, was stated by the Madison Argus, in the payment of \$2000 to the girls. It is in my other manner.

COLONIAL CHAMBERS.—This Wisconsin institution performed at Columbus, Texas, on April 10, 1860.

COURT OF JUDICATE.—Judges Cutts, Mann, and others are seated in their respective seats.

CHAS. C. TIGER.—The board of county commissioners voted to lay the voter's tax for chief justice, and at the meeting of the commissioners, as the returns from the election were not in.

WHEAT.—The market was still firm yesterday than yesterday, and prices advanced 10¢ per bushel. Receipts were not the same as yesterday, and sales ranged at 25¢ per bushel, milling spring, 25¢ per bushel; spring wheat, 25¢ per bushel; winter wheat, 25¢ per bushel; corn, 25¢ per bushel; oats, slightly higher figures. Sales of a few small lots at 40¢ per bushel, the former, and 25¢ per bushel, the latter, value at 25¢ per bushel.

We make up prices at follows:

WHEAT—whole wheat 10¢ per lb.; good to choice milling at 10¢ per lb.; common to fair shipping 8¢ per lb.; CORN—shelled at 60¢ per 50 lbs.; corn, to choice, 8¢ per bushel; oats, 25¢ per bushel; winter wheat, 25¢ per bushel; barley, 25¢ per bushel; rye, 25¢ per bushel.

EGGS.—In great request at 25¢ per bushel.

BALDWIN.—dull at 16¢ per 50 lbs., corn, to choice, 8¢ per bushel; oats, 25¢ per bushel; winter wheat, 25¢ per bushel; barley, 25¢ per bushel; rye, 25¢ per bushel.

POTATOES.—plenty at 33¢ per bushel for good to choice.

TOMATO SEED—scarce and in demand at 2.25¢ per oz.

GUINEA HENS.—range from 9 to 14 for common, to choice.

EGGS.—in fair demand at 7¢ per dozen.

ROSES.—green, 6¢; pink, 7¢; white, 7¢.

POULTRY.—chickens, 6¢; turkeys, 12¢.

PRESIDENT OF WAR.—No positive intelligence of the moment in which Gen. Miramon will represent the capture of his two steamers by the United States squadron, off Antón Lizardo, has yet reached this country. There has been in the dispatches from the seaboard an unauthenticated rumor that on his return to the capital he would issue a decree expelling all Americans from the country, and confiscating their property to the uses of the state. If he should venture upon an expedient like this, by which he would at once replenish his exchequer, and gratify his hate of the American name, the temper of this country is such that war would be inevitable. The desperation of Miramon's situation will probably impel him to resort to any means by which he may unite the Mexican nation under his banner, and draw from European powers the aid without which his defeat would be certain. We know nothing, except by common report, of the alleged willingness of France and Spain to make common cause with the church party in Mexico. But it is certain, if common report does not lie, and if Miramon is possessed of half the sense which his leadership demands, that sixty days will not elapse before the consequences of Commodore Jarvis' exploit will have proportions altogether exceeding the expectations of the people or the administration. We await the news with no little anxiety.—*Chicago Tribune.*

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CHAS. C. TIGER.—The market was still firm yesterday than yesterday, and prices advanced 10¢ per bushel. Receipts were not the same as yesterday, and sales ranged at 25¢ per bushel, milling spring, 25¢ per bushel; spring wheat, 25¢ per bushel; winter wheat, 25¢ per bushel; barley, 25¢ per bushel; rye, 25¢ per bushel.

EGGS.—In great request at 25¢ per bushel.

BALDWIN.—dull at 16¢ per 50 lbs., corn, to choice, 8¢ per bushel; oats, 25¢ per bushel; winter wheat, 25¢ per bushel; barley, 25¢ per bushel; rye, 25¢ per bushel.

POTATOES.—plenty at 33¢ per bushel for good to choice.

TOMATO SEED—scarce and in demand at 2.25¢ per oz.

GUINEA HENS.—range from 9 to 14 for common, to choice.

EGGS.—in fair demand at 7¢ per dozen.

ROSES.—green, 6¢; pink, 7¢; white, 7¢.

POULTRY.—chickens, 6¢; turkeys, 12¢.

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## LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

Thermometrical Table.

Key to Andrew Palmer, Jr., at the Wisconsin Drug Store.  
Date April 9. A.M. 12 M. 6 P.M. Wind Weather  
April 10. 38° 48° NE. Wind.

CHANGE OF TIME.—Passenger trains on the Milwaukee and Mississippi road now leave for Milwaukee at 1:37 P.M., and 11:30 P.M. For Madison and Prairie du Chien, at 2 A.M., and 1:37 P.M.

### Interest Law.

A good many inquiries have been made about the passage of a new interest law, which the publication of the following will answer:

Published March 31, 1860.

AN ACT to amend chapter one hundred and sixty (160) of the General Laws of 1859, entitled "An act to prescribe and limit the rate of interest."

The People of the State of Wisconsin represented in Senate and Assembly do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. Section one of chapter 160 of the general laws of 1859, entitled "An act to prescribe and limit the rate of interest" is hereby amended by striking out the word "twelve" where it occurs in said section, and inserting in its stead the word "ten."

Sec. 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage and publication.

Approved March 26, 1860.

ALEX. W. RANDALL.

DENTISTRY.—See the advertisement of Dr. Shattuck, in another column.

DENIAL.—One of the counsel in the Booth sedition case, denies that it has been settled (as was stated by the Madison Argus), by the payment of \$2000 to the girl's father, or in any other manner.

MARIE'S CRUCES.—This Wisconsin institution performed at Columbus, Texas, on 24th ult.

CIRCUIT JUDGES.—Judges Cate, Mann, and Orton are re-elected in their respective districts.

COUNTY CANVASS.—The board of county canvassers met to-day to canvass the vote cast last Tuesday for chief justice, and adjourned till to-morrow, as the returns from several towns were not in.

LARGE EGGS AND A GREAT YIELD.—Mr. Burlingame of Fulton presents us with a baker's dozen of Shanghai eggs which for size are extraordinary. The largest is eight inches in circumference the largest way. He has 33 hens and since the first of February they have laid 96 dozen of eggs. The secret of this is—feed the hens well, give them a good warm shelter, and keep young hens, not over two years old.

RASPBERRIES.—Mr. Quinn of Madison says: "The Catawissa, or ever bearing raspberry, is a great acquisition, but we have no experience in its culture in Madison. It bears two crops in the year, spring and fall. The proper mode of cultivating raspberries is to lay them down in the fall (tilting with the spade the roots which require it) covering the canes as well as the roots with about four inches depth of soil. The soil for this purpose is taken between the rows, leaving a trench six or eight inches deep and a foot or more wide, which is to be filled with well rotted horse manure. In the spring the canes are to be carefully lifted with fork and the soil thrown back again into the trench. By this method a third more fruit is obtained of a very superior quality."

The Tribune says that Mr. Surveyor Hart, has fallen heir to an estate under the following romantic circumstances: Years ago, when in Paris, a lovely Jewess became enamored of him, but he did not return the passion. When he came back to New York, he still remained the object of her tender recollections, which were shown by her sending him,—on the several annual feast days of the Passover, as well as every other Mosiac day of sabbath, the best goods ever before offered for sale in this city, now on sale at the NEW YORK CASH STORE.

**DRESS SILKS!**

The largest assortment of fine dress silks to be found in this city, just received. Also some MAGNIFICENT ROBES!

the best goods ever before offered for sale in this city, now on sale at the NEW YORK CASH STORE.

1860 New Commission House, 1860

WE have established ourselves in the General Agency Store, recently vacated by Burrows & Lund, and are ready to keep a first class Liquor Store.

**Wholesale Commission House!**

Our fixtures for trading, business of this kind not surpassed, and all matters entrusted to us shall receive our prompt and faithful attention.

Among the articles already on consignment we have:

**LAND PLASTER!**

from the celebrated beds at Grand Rapids, Mich., of superlative quality, which should be in general use with all farmers.

**WATER LIME!**

from Ames & Merriam, Oswego—a celebrated brand, and warranted perfect.

**OHIO CHEESE!**

always on hand. Dealers supplied at the lowest market price. Manufactured by the popular Dole, Lowe, and Molony & Co., which we offer at manufacturer's prices.

**PIXTON & CO.**

Office and Warehouse, Milwaukee St., Janesville, Wis.

U. S. MILLER,

REPER TO

Central Bank of Wis., Janesville,

Rock County Bank, Janesville,

H. A. Tucker & Co., "Chicago,"

Tucker, Randolph & Carter, "Milwaukee,"

W. M. & F. Inc. Co., Milwaukee,

Johnson & Olmsted, Milwaukee,

Notice of Dissolution.

THE partnership heretofore existing under the name and style of D. Stevenson & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All demands against and in favor of the firm will be paid by the late firm; all debts due the said firm must be paid therewith—either is authorized to sell the same.

D. STEVENSON,  
J. C. SAWBORN.

The business of the late firm will be carried on at the old stand, just back of the former's Mill, by D. Stevenson & Co., who will keep a good stock of the best workmen, and will sell for cash, implements and grave stones, tablets, obelisks, table tops, etc., etc., when they can be purchased in the store.

D. STEVENSON,  
J. C. SAWBORN.

You had better proceed to business quickly. No store heats the room, and the air is damp and chilly. You can scarcely see any merchandise in some stores, and in none of them more than a third of the stock. Having given your order, the enterprising proprietor dives into the cellar, explores the loft, or looks on the shelves behind the counter in search of what you want. You get it, take your leave, and in a trice the store is again locked, and the proprietor disappears into his dwelling, to reappear again only when summoned by another customer. Such is the stockkeeping in Red River."

SILVER AT BLACK RIVER FALLS.—The Jackson County Banner is satisfied that there are silver mines in its vicinity. Its editor has seen and handled specimens of the precious stuff. It says: "The very fact of the existence of such large excavations, which without doubt were done with human hands, is sufficient to satisfy any reasonable man that some valuable metal must have been the object of the labor. As yet only silver has been discovered. Possibly and probably other metals exist there. Our diggers have had no facilities to make examinations and experiments to test the comparative richness of the mines—their first object being to be sure that they had got the genuine article. They are in high feather over the prospects, and are bound to dig and delve for more. Success to them."

Interest Law.

M. C. SMITH.

All persons indebted to me are

NOTIFIED FOR THE LAST TIME!

that unless their demands are settled IMMEDIATELY, they will be left with the proper officer to demand as soon as the regular mill will do it.

M. C. SMITH.

april 1st.

**Building Stone!**

THE LIMESTONE is the material, the largest and best pile of Building Stone in the state, which will be cheap for cash. Please send in your orders and they will be promptly filled by

IRA MILTMORE.

Janesville, April 9, 1860.

M. C. SMITH.

april 1st.

**Teas, Teas, Teas.**

THE subscriber has on hand a large lot of

**CHOICE TEAS,**

which he can and will sell at wholesale or retail as cheap as any house west of New York.

IRA BURNHAM,  
Janesville, Jan'y 25.

Wall Paper!

A large and well selected stock of Wall Paper and Borders, comprising the most recent styles and articles, just received. Received the price to buy Wall Paper at 10c per roll.

M. C. SMITH.

april 1st.

**PARIS PATTERN HATS.**

JUST received at McKey & Bro's, the latest style of PARIS PATTERN HATS, both in Cap and Straw trimmed, which will be open for inspection for one week only. Ladies, call and see them.

NOTIFIED FOR THE LAST TIME!

that unless their demands are settled IMMEDIATELY, they will be left with the proper officer to demand as soon as the regular mill will do it.

M. C. SMITH.

april 1st.

**Great Reduction in Ladies' Skirts!**

M. C. SMITH.

april 1st.

**READY MADE CLOTHING,**

and

**GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS!**

all of the latest styles, and which we are confident cannot fail to please our customers.

IRA BURNHAM,  
Janesville, March 24, 1860.

april 1st.

**WARRANTEE DEEDS FOR SALE**

IRA BURNHAM,  
Janesville, April 9, 1860.

M. C. SMITH.

april 1st.

**20 Dozen Cans More!**

THE SUPERIOR Baltimore Fresh Peaches received

WHITE BLOCKS,

april 1st.

**Lightstone** is the material, the largest and best pile of Building Stone in the state, which will be cheap for cash. Please send in your orders and they will be promptly filled by

IRA MILTMORE.

Janesville, April 9, 1860.

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## LEGAL.

### Sheriff's Sale on Foreclosure.

STATE OF WISCONSIN.

CIRCUIT COURT FOR ROCK COUNTY.

**Y**ours are hereby commanded and required to answer the complaint in this action, which is filed in the name of the clerk of the circuit court for Rock county, on the 25th day of January, 1860, in favor of the plaintiff in said complaint on the subscriber, his heirs, executors, administrators, and assigns, in and at city, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of service, or before the day of trial, if any, and to file and serve on the court a copy of your answer, to the plaintiff in this action, with the clerk of the circuit court for Rock county, in and at city, on the 25th day of January, 1860, in favor of the plaintiff in said complaint.

Witness the Hon. David Noggle, Judge of said court, the 20th day of January, 1860.

R. T. LAWTON, Sheriff of Rock Co., Wis.

Attest, John Trahan.

ROCK COUNTY, SS.

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